





## Libya's Name Loses a Bit In Translation

BRUSSELS, March 14 (UPI)—Libya does not like the name it is being given abroad.

Col. Moamer Qadhafi the leader, announced March 3 that Libya had decided to drop the name "republic" because it was used by some dictatorships. He said the new name would be "Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya."

"Jamahiriya" is Arabic for "public" and the name was so translated by Western news agencies.

However, the official Libyan news agency, in a message to international news agencies, has taken exception to the translation. The correct official name, it said, is "Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya."

## Owen Sets African Tour

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British counterpart in Salisbury, UPI reported.

"I note that the stated purpose of his visit is to have first-hand discussions with those most directly concerned with Rhodesia and I therefore look forward to meeting Mr. Owen in Salisbury," Mr. van der Byl said.

Geneva Conference  
The most recent attempt to shift power from Rhodesia's 270,000 whites to the country's 6 million blacks bogged down in December when a constitutional conference at Geneva broke down.

After the deadlock, British diplomat Ivor Richard was sent on a negotiating mission in southern Africa without success.

In an interview published yesterday in Bulawayo, Rhodesia, Mr. Smith said that Britain and the United States were preparing a new initiative for a Rhodesian settlement. He added that if any new plan was not realistic, he would reject it.

Countries on Mr. Owen's itinerary included Zambia, South Africa, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and possibly Nigeria although the last was not certain.

His mission is expected to start on April 8 and end 10 days later.

## Regional Goals Cited

## Israeli Plan for Jordan River Is Seen Aiding Mideast Peace

By Arthur Max

JERUSALEM, March 14 (AP)—Israeli engineers have a plan to change the Jordan River from a trickling brook to a torrent of sea water. They say it would foster industrial development in Israel and Jordan and help bring peace to the Middle East.

The planners say their idea would provide an outlet to the Mediterranean Sea for Jordan, as well as hydroelectric power, new industry and more irrigation for both Israel and Jordan.

The plan, which is fresh from the drawing board and has no government approval, calls for digging a canal from the Mediterranean near Haifa to the Jordan River. The canal would pour seawater into the river, which in turn drains into the Dead Sea, which is fast being depleted.

The idea would involve Israel and Jordan in mutual regional development, joint engineering and financing and could eventually include Syria and Lebanon by helping them tap new water resources.

Regional cooperation is one of the elements in Israel's definition of "true peace" in the Middle East and is one of the cornerstones of its foreign policy. Yet the regional development plan is meeting opposition within the Jerusalem government because of its bold scope and expense.

The government has already approved a feasibility study on digging a tunnel from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea. In southern Israel, to produce hydroelectricity. At \$400 million, the tunnel would be half as expensive as the more ambitious canal plan. But the tunnel, while it would replenish the Dead Sea, would not help the Jordan River, which has been carrying less water since Israel and Jordan began drawing on its headwaters for irrigation.

### Jordanian Dam Project

Within five years the Jordanians plan to dam the Yarmuk River, feeding the Jordan, drying up the Jordan completely, the Israelis say.

The originator of the canal plan, Shimon Gur, says it would provide jobs for hundreds of thousands of Palestinian refugees in agriculture, shipping and new industries.

"It should have the support of anyone who wants peace and stability in the area," said Mr. Gur, who works for an independent engineering firm in cooperation with Tel Aviv University.

The plan envisages a 35-mile-long canal across northern Is-

rael leading to a new lake to be created in the Beit Shean Valley, which could serve Jordan as a container-ship terminal. A five-mile-long elevated highway would connect the port to Jordanian territory.

"Jordanian merchants will be able to use this port most advantageously by converting it into a container port for Saudi Arabia and the sheikhdoms of the Gulf and even Baghdad, while presently 10 days are required to navigate around the Suez Canal and the Red Sea," the plan's prospectus says.

### 2 Power Stations

Two hydroelectric power stations, one each for Jordan and Israel, could produce a total of 2,300 megawatts. "Just for Israel it would save \$20 million a year in oil imports," Mr. Gur said in an interview.

Fresh water now dumping into the Jordan River on both sides of the border could be diverted for irrigation in the northern Jordan Rift, where the climate is perfect for profitable out-of-season vegetables.

The plan also envisages greatly expanded chemical and mineral industries in the southern Jordan Rift, drawing on the rich deposits in the Dead Sea.

Because the plan has not been approved by the Israeli government, it has not been officially suggested to Jordan.

But Israeli scientists, hoping the world would reach Amman, have been talking about the project behind the scenes at international conferences. So far there has been no reaction, Mr. Gur said.

"If Jordan gave us any encouragement, it would greatly improve the chances of getting the plan through our own government," a diplomatic source said.

At least one previous attempt failed to bring the Middle East belligerents to agree on developing and sharing water supplies.

That plan, sponsored by Eric Johnston, acting as an emissary of President Dwight Eisenhower, was rejected by the Arab League in 1954 and led to a crisis when Israel bombed the beginnings of a Syrian dam intended to block Israeli water sources.

### Bokassa's 30th Child

PARIS, March 14 (Reuters).—Emperor Bokassa of the Central African Empire decreed today a national holiday to celebrate the birth of his 30th child, a boy, Bangui radio monitored here reported.



SNAPPY OUTFIT—Thailand women's militia stole the show at Bangkok review.

## Seen as General Framework, Not Blueprint

## Carter's Mideast Views Are Elaborated

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, March 14 (UPI)—President Carter's proposals for a peace agreement in the Middle East include such arrangements as Israeli leasing of Arab land and Arab-Israeli peace-keeping patrols under international auspices, according to officials familiar with his thinking.

Mr. Carter's ideas are described as an attempt to create a framework rather than a detailed blueprint for a Mideast settlement. They were discussed in detail with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin during his visit to the White House last week and will be tried out on a succession of Arab leaders who are scheduled to meet with Mr. Carter next month and in May.

Mr. Carter's first attempt at Middle East diplomacy began last Monday with his surprise endorsement, at the White House welcoming ceremony for Mr. Rabin, of Israel's long-standing demand for "defensible borders."

Because those words are used in Israel to mean large-scale retention of occupied Arab land, Mr. Carter's statement delighted Mr. Rabin and sent shock waves through the Arab world.

But at Wednesday's press conference, Mr. Carter, in response to a newsmen's request for a definition of "defensible borders," described such phrases as "just semantics." Then he began an explanation of his own ideas.

As set forward by the President and explained by those familiar with his thinking, Mr. Carter's suggestions are similar in many respects to those announced in 1975 by a study commission sponsored by the Brookings Institution.

This involves Arab commitment to a full peace with Israel, including trade, tourism and cultural exchanges, in return for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories with only such exceptions as mutually agreed. Mr. Carter suggested that they would be "minor adjustments" to the 1967 borders.

As in the Brookings plan, the agreement in principle to a final settlement would be implemented in stages over a number of years. Mr. Carter mentioned two, four, eight years or more. Each stage of peace normalization or withdrawal would be dependent on the satisfactory fulfillment of the preceding stage.

Mr. Carter's suggestion of "defensible lines" that may not conform to the final "legal borders" appeared to refer to the interim period during the phased withdrawal. The demilitarized zones of 13 miles or so that Mr. Carter mentioned Wednesday—and the

leasing plan and patrol arrangements, which he did not mention on Wednesday—could have either interim or long-term significance.

Palestinian Problem  
A notable omission from Mr. Carter's suggestions Wednesday was any mention of the solution to the Palestinian problem.

The Brookings commission called for Palestinian self-rule on the West Bank of the Jordan River, either as an independent entity or in association with Jordan. Those familiar with Mr. Carter's thinking suggest that discussion of his ideas about the Palestinians will await his talks in the next two months with Arab leaders.

U.S. officials discussed the possibility of leasing arrangements with Middle Eastern parties before the 1973 war without arousing much interest. Joint Egyptian-Israeli-United Nations patrols were part of the 1948 armistice agreement and mixed patrols actually functioned periodically until the 1967 war.

The Egyptian-Israeli joint commission set up by the recent Sinai agreement was thought of by U.S. officials as a step toward the eventual renewal of joint patrols.

## UN Opens World Conference On Scarcity of Fresh Water

(Continued from Page 1)

making it worse. Agriculture now accounts for 80 per cent of the world's freshwater use and it takes 1,000 tons of water to grow a ton of grain. But industrial water use is more than agricultural and household use together in some developed areas. Processing, cleaning, steam heating and cooling are "contributing to the progressive and chronic degradation of the quality of available water," Mr. Mageed said.

More than a third of the 200-plus study papers ready as the conference opens are on some aspect of planning and research to deal with these problems. China turns out to be an expert on small dams and canals,

while India speaks authoritatively on irrigation.

Similarly, only 18 per cent of the world's cultivated land is irrigated, according to the documents, but it produces 40 to 50 per cent of all the world's food. "The solution to it all seems to lie not in exotic production methods, which are still too expensive, but in expansion of traditional means," Mr. Mageed said.

Four preparatory conferences have arrived already at a basic list of priorities that the plenary gathering will flesh out.

Water for people and food is first, with planning integrated into overall economic strategies at the international, national and local levels a close second. International sharing of water and technical capabilities related to it are essential, the UN papers agree, and pricing is a generally accepted tool for equitable distribution.

There will be some discussion of new water technology and Argentina is giving an exhibition on that after the conference in Buenos Aires. Long-distance transmission by pipeline and evaporation control, cloud seed-tankers, desalination techniques, and even the fanciful towing of icebergs will be considered.

But fully 98.5 per cent of the tiny amount of fresh water available to man is in the ground, and half of that is within half a mile of the surface. "That's where serious study ought to be focused," Mr. Mageed said. "We must also look to the day when the transport of water between neighboring states will be a common occurrence."

In many ways, Yugoslavia is very different from the Soviet Union. But when it comes to persecution of political opposition, especially in the last several years, I don't see any difference," he said.

The truth of what Mr. Dijas said is reflected by government officials who privately confirmed the likelihood of an amnesty for an unspecified number of prisoners sometime before the June 15 conference and perhaps before President Tito's 85th birthday May 25.

Petition Denounced  
BELGRADE, March 14 (AP)—Yugoslavia today denounced the petition of 80 intellectuals for a

## PLO Lists Conditions

(Continued from Page 1)  
establishment of a fully independent Palestinian state, Mr. Labady said. He added that they stipulated that this state should be able to assure its protection by its own forces.

The mayors called for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from the West Bank and Gaza, Mr. Labady said. This is a basic Palestinian request.

Mr. Kaddoumi, in the report to the council, warned that the Palestinian issue could not be discussed without the Palestinians. This observer said, was the reply to President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, who some time ago had suggested that the Arab governments would go to Geneva without the PLO if necessary.

The general tone of the leadership's report was described by several delegates as "tough."

The mood of the session, now in its third day, has been colored by anger over a press conference statement in which President Carter last week suggested that Israel should have secure defense lines that might be different from its legal borders.

Mr. Carter's statement has provoked a rash of critical statements by political figures and official newspapers throughout the Arab world.

Students in Turkey  
Continue to Battle  
ISTANBUL, March 14 (AP)—Rival youth groups clashed violently and blasted wrecked a hotel and two apartments in different cities as student violence continued unabated in Turkey today.

More than 20 persons were killed so far this year in battles between rival student extremists both at the university and high schools. Rightist and leftist factions are fighting for control of student bodies.

## But Cautions About Russia

## Djilas Praises Carter's Line In Supporting Human Rights

By Michael Getler

BELGRADE, March 14 (UPI)—President Carter's outspokenness on behalf of human rights around the world has had "a great, positive echo in the countries of Eastern Europe," according to Milovan Djilas.

One of the post-war leaders of the Yugoslav Communist party, Mr. Djilas has, for more than 20 years now, also been its most well-known and outspoken critic. "Everybody in Eastern Europe knows about what the new American administration has been saying," Mr. Djilas said in his Belgrade apartment.

"It is something like the beginning of America acting once again like her traditions. Carter cannot change the situation in Eastern Europe but, maybe, he can influence governments to be more careful, more respectful of laws," he said.

Yet, Mr. Djilas also asserted that Mr. Carter must proceed with the utmost caution. He warned that sticking the Soviet system head-on is futile and that the Soviet Union also cannot be "blackmailed" into concessions on human rights through trade restrictions such as those championed by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash.

"The Carter approach thus far is right and should be continued. But that doesn't mean he should quarrel with (Leonid) Brezhnev," the Soviet party leader.

Looking back, Mr. Djilas said he thought former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger "was a very intelligent and witty statesman. But the weakness of his foreign policy was that it was without principles and ideals. Great powers, usually deal without ideals," Mr. Djilas went on, "but it is better to have some combination of pragmatism and ideology."

"What is good in Carter's policy is that he is not only insisting on human rights in Communist-ruled countries, but everywhere in Brazil and in Rhodesia."

Pragmatism Assailed  
"What I am afraid of, if anything, is that American pragmatism, in the form of the multinational corporations, will not follow Carter's ideals. Profit is important but in our time there is more to survive."

Mr. Djilas, once a president of the Yugoslav Parliament and confidant of President Tito until 1964, will be 66 in June.

He has been a political dissident here for 22 years. He spent nine years as a political prisoner largely because of his books.

Last week Mr. Djilas said he received the first threat to his life and his wife's in the form of an anonymous letter. Mr. Djilas believes it was probably from the police and does not think it is "a serious threat, but it is symptomatic of the atmosphere here."

The letter arrived after Mr. Djilas told newsmen that in his opinion Yugoslavia is holding at least 600 political prisoners in jail, proportionally comparable with the number in Russia.

Although the Belgrade government is used to criticism by Mr. Djilas, the prisoner allegations stung for several reasons. The Communist government here dislikes being compared in any way—but especially in terms of human rights—with the Soviet Union.

Belgrade prides itself as being the most open of any East European society.

Mr. Djilas's comments were made as the Yugoslavs are preparing for the 35-nation Belgrade conference, which will begin June 15 and which is meant to review progress made since the Helsinki Agreement on European security and cooperation was signed in July, 1975.

In fact, Yugoslavia is the most open Communist society in the East. The stores here are full of Western goods. Western movies, newspapers and magazines are readily available, although some issues are occasionally banned. Hundreds of thousands of Yugoslavs work in Western countries, bringing back money and ideas. About 8 million persons hold passports.

Mr. Djilas acknowledges all that but calls it "the tourist view" of his country.

"In many ways, Yugoslavia is very different from the Soviet Union. But when it comes to persecution of political opposition, especially in the last several years, I don't see any difference," he said.

The truth of what Mr. Dijas said is reflected by government officials who privately confirmed the likelihood of an amnesty for an unspecified number of prisoners sometime before the June 15 conference and perhaps before President Tito's 85th birthday May 25.

### Petition Denounced

BELGRADE, March 14 (AP)—Yugoslavia today denounced the petition of 80 intellectuals for a

revision of the law on pass- as an attempt to discredit country as the host of the sink follow-up conference.

The petition, addressed to Constitutional Court, challenges the law which gives the State for the Interior the discretion in rejecting an application for a passport or giving some that are not meeting the Constitution.

A government spokesman said the petition was part of a campaign designed to pressure on Yugoslavia to credit it as the host of the peace Security Conference.



Laurence Silberman

## U.S. Ex-Envoy Assails Policy On Yugoslavia

WASHINGTON, March 14 (UPI)—Yugoslavia wants "maximum feasible damage" America but the United States tolerates the attacks and "Yugoslav socialism" as a "manipulation with a human face," former ambassador says.

Laurence Silberman, a 51-year-old former State Department official, was appointed to Belgrade just as the Carter administration overhauled the process, because the "definitely" guided Department rarely responds.

Mr. Silberman was a central controversy as ambassador; he accused the State Department of underestimating him in his fight with the Yugoslavs.

In a forthcoming issue of Foreign Policy magazine, he describes times as "an American basset finding itself 'between' resolute, unyielding Yugoslav negotiators and a flustering Department that has lost all of the relative interests involved."

He said U.S. policy toward Yugoslavia is based on two premises:

• "Our only important task is to sustain Yugoslavia's dependence from the Soviet Union."

• "We foster that independence by providing bilateral support the Yugoslav government with any thought of getting something in return."

Mr. Silberman, who was named by President Nixon to succeed in international relations, writes of Yugoslav leaders: "The international prestige seems partly his acknowledgment of defeat; it is a round handling of the United States and a political maneuver."

"We treat Yugoslavia as a friend but the Yugoslavs see the United States as the most important impediment to the changes they seek, and they accordingly."

Mr. Silberman said the United States tolerates Yugoslav attacks because "we romantically scribe Yugoslav socialism" and "identify with the harshness of Soviet repression but the usually 'friendly' because Yugoslavs sometimes oppose Russians in public forums."

### Third World Power

They do this "not for benefit, but to maintain aligned unity" by which Yugoslavia gains power in the Third World. This means Yugoslavia will seek a solution that is grossly "offensive" rather than "outrageous," he said.

On matters such as human rights or Zionism, Mr. Silber wrote, "one finds the Yugoslavs playing an ambiguous role, normally calculated to inflict maximum feasible damage to our position because regard the United States as a major obstacle to their 'world change'."

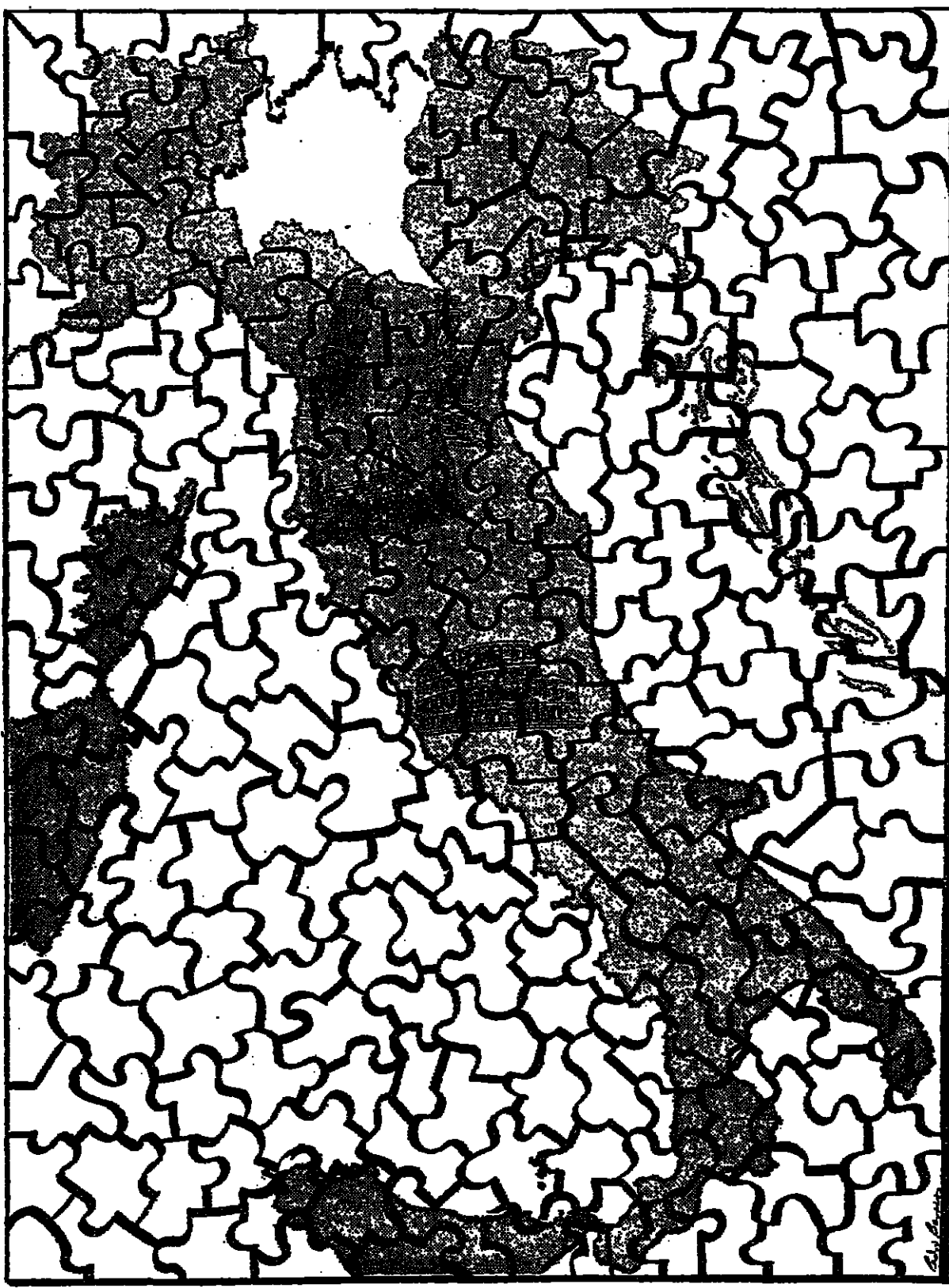
## Bonn Protests Barring Of Visitors to Leipzig

BERLIN, March 14 (Reuters).—West Germany today protested to the East German government about the refusal to allow more than 130 West Germans to enter East Germany during the weekend to attend the Leipzig spring trade fair.

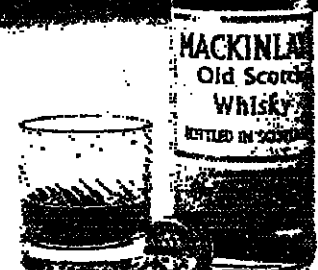
West German border police said that most of those turned back at the frontier had either legally emigrated from East Germany earlier or had relatives who had applied to leave.

The former ambassador accused the Yugoslavs of being the Soviet Union at every important opportunity while maintaining a "neutral" position. He pointed to Yugoslav participation for Soviet overflight in Middle East crisis of 1973 again when the Soviet Union applied Communist forces in Angola.

"In response to American protests," he wrote, "the [Yugoslav] Foreign Ministry committed unconvincingly that Yugoslavia could kill the tension between Soviet military and civilian flights. God knows that that was the only way to keep the peace."



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GEOFFREY BEENE  
the distinguished American designer  
will present his collection for fall-winter 1977-78



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## Adding to Battle for Water

### Warren Move Rouses Thirsty West

The latest skirmish over Western water will grow more heated between now and April 15. That is the deadline that Mr. Carter has set for a report on what to do about 320 additional water projects across the country. Meanwhile, Western governors and members of Congress are lobbying to restore funds for the projects already in trouble.

At stake is not only billions of federal dollars for what some have long contended are uneconomic park-barrel dams, reservoirs, pumping facilities and aqueducts. The fundamental question is where to find enough water as

more and more people, high-yield farms and utilities flock to the driest part of the country.

Everyone in the West competes for what is really very little water. An average of less than 20 inches of rain and snow falls on most of the West each year, compared with 30 to 80 inches on the states east of the Mississippi River.

The water question has nagged the West in wet and dry years alike. It is a political fight that pits northern California against southern California, eastern Colorado against western Colorado, state against state, farmer against farmer and sometimes a politician against himself.

The paradox of water politics may be best illustrated by Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California, whose state contains 50 per cent of the West's population.

He describes the drought as a manifestation of an "era of limits," and says people must "adjust their lives" accordingly. On the other hand, he is marshaling support for expansion of the state water project, which would cost from \$2 billion to \$4 billion in state and federal money.

A few veterans of water wars think the drought and the controversy over water projects make this an ideal time to revive old, outdated ideas about Western water.

Resources Policy

"We ought to learn," said Mohamed el-Ashry of the Environmental Defense Fund in Denver, "to utilize this opportunity for a more progressive water resources policy that does not use dams as a way of managing water already in short supply."

Gov. Richard Lamm of Colorado remarked: "The days of large-scale Western water projects coming to an end. Grandiose schemes about making deserts bloom? Some of us have more modest goals and expectations now. I very strongly believe there's a limit to the carrying capacity of the West. We're going to have to cut down our growth rate." But he quickly added that he would fight to save the three threatened Colorado dam projects on Mr. Carter's list.

Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., who has always been known as a conservationist, nevertheless defended the \$1.4-billion central Arizona project, which has been threatened by Mr. Carter's budget proposal.

Most Westerners felt the President was unwise to begin the latest fight over water politics in a drought year. However, there is every indication that he knew his decision would be met with protest.

Bert Lance, director of the Office of Management and Budget, called water projects "very sensitive" and said there was "never a good year" in which huge programs that poured federal funds into the pockets of dam builders and nearby communities could be trimmed.

He noted that, although the drought was critical, the disputed water projects would not have helped to solve it for years to come. Meanwhile, the President told Congress flatly the projects appeared "unsupportable" on economic, environmental and/or safety grounds.

Whether Mr. Carter can really stop the 19 projects is open to question. Traditionally, water projects have been choice slivers of the federal pie that congressmen in the sparsely populated West can offer to their constituents.

A political scientist wrote recently that "presidents do not often play important roles in water resources development policy" because Congress "jealously guards" dam projects. "Among the very few presidential vetoes overridden by Congress in the last two decades, a substantial number have been on water project bills," said Dean Mann of the University of California at Santa Barbara.

Rep. Jim Wright, D-Texas, the House majority leader, said last week that he thought Congress might restore funds for most of the disputed projects, over the President's objections.

Westerners must first persuade congressmen from the East that all water projects are not of the park-barrel variety—that is, the appropriation of public funds for political patronage.

"A Georgia boondoggle is a Colorado vital project," Mr. Lamm said in defending the three Colorado projects on the President's list. "I don't mean there aren't boondoggles out here. But reclamation has been an important ingredient in the West and you don't cut off projects already started."

No matter how the 19 projects eventually fare, Western water politics has entered a new phase. Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Wyoming were among the eight fastest-growing states in the first half of this decade. Water consumption has increased 270 per cent in Phoenix and 248 per cent in Tucson in the last 20 years.



MOVING CLASSROOM—An assistant hands out material to students while an instructor, at right, lectures in car of a commuter train between Stamford, Conn., and New York. The program for commuters is sponsored by Adelphi University.

## Health Problem Nittles the British Psyche

By Peter T. Kilborn

LONDON, March 14 (NYT).—Eleven-year-old Eleanor Nabney was clawing at the back of her neck one evening, so her mother, Janet, looked and found little red dots and a rash. She took her to the local health office, where the doctor prescribed cortisone ointment to relieve the rash. The itching continued, however, and now, more worried, Mrs. Nabney went to a skin specialist.

The specialist found what a lot of other doctors here are finding. Eleanor's scalp had become a teeming hive of "superlice," as London parents call them. The nits are the tiny white eggs of an insecticide-resistant "super-lice," also known as a "hopper," although lice don't hop. "In a word," said Mrs. Nabney, "it's creepy."

Some sections of London, various other parts of Britain, and apparently many sections of the world are suffering from an epidemic of head lice infestation, according to experts here who are willing to talk about it.

Increased Number of Cases

A local official of Ealing, in West London, said that 13 pupils at a small primary school there were found to have head lice during an inspection two months ago. They were sent home for the weeklong cure, and then, a month later, 23 more cases appeared.

John Maundrell of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical

Medicine estimated that 3 or 4 per cent of London children had contracted lice this year, compared with one-half of 1 per cent last year.

Like mice and rats, Mr. Maundrell said, head lice were becoming resistant to the chemical agents normally used to deal with them. He doubted that they would eventually overwhelm the schools, but because of their resistance it was

becoming difficult to reduce the infestation below a certain level.

Little has been reported publicly about the problem here and confirmation by most official bodies is all but impossible to obtain. The Department of Health and Social Security, for example, refers inquiries to the Department of Education and Science, which refers them to the local health authorities, which refer them back to the Department of Health.

Apparently, the thought of lice clashes with British sensibilities, particularly those involving the class system.

Problem in Private Schools

"We've found pockets of infestation in the upper middle-class sections of London because no one recognized it," said Dr. Jean Richards of a London health authority. In state schools, she said, children are routinely screened for lice at least three times a year, while in most private schools they are not. In addition, even when lice are identified, some private school parents refuse to face it.

"We have one or two singularly stupid parents," said a private practitioner, Dr. Maxwell Griffiths, who is one of several doctors who call the problem an epidemic. Despite efforts to show them that contracting head lice has nothing to do with personal cleanliness, he said, "they refuse to believe their children have lice and don't do anything about it."

Shampoo in Class

He said that a mother kept sending her lice-infested son to school until the headmaster stood the child in front of the student body and shampooed him. "Then the mother got frightened and thought she had it, too," Dr. Griffiths said. "She spent \$40 (£68) going to specialists."

Books, a leading drugstore chain, reports rising sales of lice-control shampoos and lotions, as well as of fine-tooth "nit combs." But a spokesman attributed the increase to the host of a radio talk show who had broken ground in discussing lice on the air.

A doctor, meanwhile, told a reporter that he could not publish the information he had given him because it was "too sensitive."

"During the dinner, the president went to considerable lengths to tell me what a great man Mr. Davis was. At the conclusion of the meal... we filed out of the dining room to another room where coffee and an after-dinner drink were served."

"The president, of course, preceded, and on this occasion he

Recognize, Enshrine

Mr. Mulder said in a Cape Town news conference Friday following the bill's introduction in the Assembly that the measure would not affect freedom of the press. He said that it would serve to recognize and enshrine press freedoms.

The minister, who also sits on the board of directors of the Perskor group of newspapers which publishes two Afrikaans language newspapers that serve as the voice of the ruling National party, was accused of double-talk by fellow board member Barend Schoeman.

"Despite what the minister says, the bill's aimed at establishing press censorship. It will cause untold damage to the existence of the press in South Africa," Mr. Schoeman said in an interview published in Johannesburg's Sunday Express.

17 Killed as Blizzard Strikes U.S. Midwest

DENVER, March 14 (AP).—A late-winter blizzard that swept across the U.S. Midwest during the weekend left at least 17 persons dead and hundreds snow-bound. Authorities attributed most of the deaths to exposure or asphyxiation.

The blinding snow and high winds hit Thursday and continued until Saturday. It was sunny and warm yesterday in much of the area hit hardest by the storm.

## Excerpts of Memoirs Appear

### Warren Blamed Eisenhower For Race Climate After '54

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, March 14 (UPI).—Former Chief Justice Earl Warren, in a book to be published in May, blames President Dwight Eisenhower for much of the racial trouble that afflicted the United States after the Supreme Court's school-desegregation decisions in the 1950s.

Justice Warren also said that Eisenhower once defended Southern advocates of segregation as "good people. All they are concerned about is to see that their sweet little girls are not required to sit in school alongside some big, overgrown Negroes."

An adaptation of material in the book, "The Memoirs of Earl Warren," appears in the April Atlantic Monthly, three years after his death and eight years after Eisenhower's.

The adaptation centers on Justice Warren's account of Brown vs. Board of Education, the 1954 decision holding that segregation of children in public schools solely because of their race was unconstitutional, and the 1955 "Brown II" decision insisting that integration of public schools proceed "with all deliberate speed."

Justice Warren said that he had expected "some resistance" but not the vast defiance and thwarting caused by "racist-minded public officials and candidates."

Southern Manifesto

They were, he wrote, responding mainly to the so-called Southern Manifesto, in which virtually all Southern members of Congress, on the basis of a doctrine "discredited more than a century before," urged the states to defy the Supreme Court.

Justice Warren wrote that "much of our racial strife could have been avoided" if Eisenhower merely had observed that the Declaration of Independence dedicates the country to the principle "that all men are created equal."

He said if Eisenhower had said that it was low unconstitutional to continue "cruel practices" of discrimination against black children and that every good citizen was duty-bound to honor the court's rulings, "if he had said something to this effect, I think we would have been relieved of many of the racial problems which have consumed to plague us. But he never stated that."

He thought the decision was right until after he had left the White House.

The justice said he had "always believed that President Eisenhower resented" the desegregation decisions.

Recalling an incident shortly before the 1954 opinion was announced, Justice Warren said Eisenhower occasionally invited people to dinner at the White House. Because these dinners were political in nature, Justice Warren could not participate. So, he said, he was surprised when he got an invitation from the president.

Sat Next to Counsel

At the White House he sat at Eisenhower's right and close to John Davis, counsel for states seeking to preserve segregation. Justice Warren gave this account:

"During the dinner, the president went to considerable lengths to tell me what a great man Mr. Davis was. At the conclusion of the meal... we filed out of the dining room to another room where coffee and an after-dinner drink were served."

"The president, of course, preceded, and on this occasion he

look me by the arm and, as we walked along, speaking of the Southern states and the segregation cases, he said, 'These are not bad people...'

"Fortunately, by that time others had filled into the room, so I was not obliged to reply. Shortly thereafter, the Brown case was decided and with it went our cordial relations. I can recall few conversations that went beyond a polite 'Good evening, Mr. President' and 'Good evening, Mr. Chief Justice.'"

Earl Warren



Earl Warren

## Aspin Disputes 2 Senators on NATO's Needs

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP).—Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., said today that a proposal to improve sharply the mobility and firepower of U.S. forces in Europe is unwarranted and would cost at least \$50 billion.

He disputed claims made recently by Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., and Sen. Dewey Bartlett, D-Okla., that massed Warsaw Pact divisions are capable of launching a devastating surprise attack against NATO forces.

Rep. Aspin told the House that Communist forces are incapable of launching a 54-division strike within 48 hours.

Sen. Nunn and Sen. Bartlett, reporting after an inspection tour of U.S. bases in West Germany, said U.S. forces are in such poor condition and disarray that they could not withstand a concentrated attack. They called for additional spending to permit U.S. military units to be stationed closer to East European borders, greater mobility for U.S.-based units to insure that reinforcements would reach Europe in time to be of help and increased firepower.

Indonesia Is Planning To Buy Arms in West

JAKARTA, March 14 (Reuters).—Foreign Minister Adam Malik said today that Indonesia would no longer order arms from Communist countries but would rebuild its forces with Western supplies.

"The time has come to rebuild Indonesian military forces," he told newsmen. We have ordered warships from the Netherlands and other weapons from Mexico," He added that "perhaps heavy armaments from the United States will follow."

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Michael G  
by Grace Lichtenstein  
ANVER, March 14 (NYT).—President Carter's controversial effort to stop funding for 19 water projects in this country has intensified the eight-year-old war of water politics in the West.

At stake is one of the six most expensive projects out by Mr. Carter from budget proposed in January.

Most have been hotly contested by the pro-Communist government and its supporters. Some have been dreamed of for 40

Participants in Concorde Dispute Obtain Delay in U.S. Court Case

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP).—A federal court hearing set for tomorrow on the Anglo-French effort to gain permission to land the Concorde at Kennedy Airport has been postponed again.

A U.S. District Judge Milton Pollack said the request for a stay was made by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey and the Concorde's sponsors, British Airways and Air France.

The judge said that a new date might be set at a lawyers' conference to be held within 10 days.

The hearing was to take action on a motion filed by British Airways and Air France in July to break the ban imposed against the Concorde by the Port Authority.

Earlier today, the Federal Aviation Authority reported in Washington that the noise produced by the Concorde at Dulles International Airport last month fell below the average recorded at the nine months that it has been monitored there.

The FAA said its noise measurements at Dulles, outside Washington, showed the Concorde produced 118.3 effective perceived noise decibels, a measure of how loud the plane sounds to the human ear, on takeoff and 114.1 decibels on landing.

Average decibels for the previous six months were 119.6 on takeoff and 117.3 on arrival. This is slightly higher than noise produced by conventional aircraft and very close to what was predicted by the plane's British-French manufacturers and the FAA.

Comparable figures for January were 120.2 on takeoff and 113.2 on arrival.

An engineer for the British Aircraft Corp. said that the drop in noise level was probably the result of extremely cold weather in Washington last month. Planes perform better in lower temperatures, he explained, and thus would be flying higher over a measuring point than they would in warmer weather.

Bulge' Along California Fault Puzzles Earthquake Experts

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES, March 14 (NYT).—The Palmdale bulge, a mysterious swelling of the earth's crust along California's San Andreas Fault, is turning out to be even more puzzling than earthquake experts first thought. In some places, the bulge has become a

Geologists detected an unexpected uplift of the earth along the fault east of here last year. Recently, they have discovered that the swelling has not only occurred over a much larger area than they first believed but also that part of the bulge has collapsed.

The geologists said they still do not know if the curious configurations of the earth are clues to a major earthquake.

Archers, Police Clash in Pakistan; Deaths Reported

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, March 14 (AP).—Several persons are shot to death and hundreds others arrested today during demonstrations protesting the March 7 general elections.

Informal sources said persons were killed or wounded in an exchange of gunfire between demonstrators and police at Fort Mianwali, a garrison town 252 miles southwest of here. The last number of dead was not available.

Hundreds of stone-throwing demonstrators clashed with police and local security forces in Karachi, 100 miles southwest of Rawalpindi.

Sources said that authorities had dozens of the demonstrators aboard trucks and abandoned them on the road 20 miles from town.

During the confrontation, tear-gas canisters were thrown back at police and police fired numerous charges, sources said.

Three truckloads of troops were sent to help police disperse the crowds, sources said.

In Peshawar, 104 miles north of here, police arrested two members of the opposition Pakistan National Alliance for breaking Pakistan's emergency laws which prohibit public gatherings.

X-King of Laos Accused of Plot

VIENTIANE, March 14 (Reuters).—The former king of Laos, who was deposed last week with his son "reeducation," has been accused of plotting to overthrow the pro-Communist government and regain power. Laoans have been ordered to officially sponsored briefings.

Plans by the former king and his supporters to overthrow the Lao People's Democratic Republic in order to regain power have been uncovered, Laoans were told.

Former King Savita Vathana, who was deposed last week, was then overthrown by the pro-Communist government and became a republic. The arrests of the 69-year-old monarch and his son, former Prince Vongavang, have not been officially announced.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Tuesday, March 15, 1977

## Braking Commodity Prices

The other day commodity dealers paid about \$2.15 a pound for cocoa. One year ago a pound cost 75 cents. In November, 1974, refiners frantically snapped up scarce raw sugar for 57 cents a pound. Today those refiners can buy all they want for 11 cents a pound.

Such wild price gyrations have become common in freely traded commodities, creating a climate of uncertainty among producing and consuming nations. For the United States, uncertainty is not a major problem: much as a consumer may hate to pay \$3.50 for a can of coffee, the impact of coffee prices on U.S. living standards is not great. The economy is so rich and diversified that it can take such ups and downs in stride.

But for less developed countries specializing in a single export, such as tin or rubber or coffee, price fluctuations can be devastating. Hard times may push the incomes of millions of laborers below subsistence. Good times bring relief, yet sow the seeds for future collapse as small producers rush to expand output. In addition, price fluctuations may make it impossible to attract needed foreign investment. Most banks and corporations are leery of staking the future on a roller coaster.

One answer to the problem is commodity price stabilization: long-term agreements between suppliers and consumers that allow both to plan for the future. The idea has long been advocated by the less-developed countries: agreements on tin and coffee exist today, at least on paper. But under the Ford administration, opposition from Treasury Secretary William Simon prevented active participation by the world's largest consumer, the United States. The Carter administration has now expressed a willingness to discuss the subject, though it has not yet taken a position, preferring to wait until the poor nations have made their case, in meetings this spring.

Ideally, commodity agreements stabilize prices through the use of production controls or stockpiles. By agreement, when prices fall because of abundant harvests or reduced demand, the producers either restrict output, or sell the excess to a stockpile maintained by the agreement partners. When prices rise, production quotas are suspended and "buffer stocks" are sold on world markets. The object is to reduce the annual swings in price.

William Simon vetoed price agreements as a matter of principle. A free marketeer,

Simon viewed any move away from unfettered competition as a step backward. Ideology aside, other critics have been skeptical that international agreements can survive divergent national interests.

Successful stabilization clearly requires substantial international cooperation. As noted, supplies can be controlled in one or two ways: national production quotas, or stockpiles controlled jointly by producer and consumer nations.

National production quotas, which can be imposed to prevent prices from falling rapidly, unfortunately create an incentive for suppliers to cheat by selling extra output under the table. Just this sort of chiseling has spoiled past coffee stabilization agreements.

Buffer stockpiles, on the other hand, are easily monitored. But they require a substantial initial cash investment, money which would almost certainly have to be supplied by the rich consumer nations. U.S. economists believe that for copper, for instance, a successful buffer against price fluctuations might require an outlay of \$7 billion to purchase and stockpile excess supplies. But the Third World's voice in these matters, the UN Conference on Trade and Development, is more optimistic, contending that a common fund of \$3 billion could sustain stocks for ten major commodities.

It is true that stabilization agreements have rarely worked well in the past; but then, they have rarely been proposed with the present sense of urgency. Thanks to OPEC's oil prices, the developing nations are in worse shape today than they've been in decades. Stabilization agreements could give them an important boost.

The Carter administration's current neutrality is born of conflicting motives. On the one hand, the United States has probably the smallest economic stake in commodity price stability and it would almost certainly have to finance the required stockpiles. On the other hand, Washington wants to help the poor nations. They have been living beyond their means for three years, running up huge fuel bills and paying for them with borrowed funds. Effective stabilization agreements for some commodities—cocoa, tin and rubber appear to be prime candidates—are clearly worth a try. As gesture and substance, U.S. cooperation on price stabilization is preferable to foreign-aid handouts.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Pretoria Marches on Its Press

The present narrow, frightened government of South Africa seems determined to undermine what vestiges of free institutions remain in the country and to turn itself by degrees into a Soviet-style totalitarian state. The latest evidence of this disheartening trend lies in the "Press Code" that Prime Minister Vorster has just introduced in Parliament, which is controlled by the increasingly reactionary right wing of his Nationalist party. Long frustrated by the determination of the press to report and comment in the Western tradition, the government has finally decided that its policy of harassment must give way to outright suppression of free inquiry.

"Press Code": the words sound innocuous. The reality would be to put an immense amount of crude power over the media into the government's hands. The government would appoint a majority of the members to a press council, which would function as a kind of kangaroo court, imposing sanctions, including criminal sanctions, on owners, editors and journalists found guilty of violating the government's standards of journalistic responsibility. There could be no appeal of this council's decisions to the South African judiciary, which happens to be the society's one other outpost of freedom. Newspapers, for instance, would have to "exercise exceptional care and responsibility as to subjects that may cause enmity or give offense in racial, ethnic or cultural matters... matters that may detrimentally affect the safety of the state, the commonwealth, the peace and good order and the defense of the republic..." What self-respecting journalist could last a week stretched out on this sort of puritanical rack?

We note that not only the outspoken English-language press of South Africa and, of course, the courageous black press, but even the more conservative Afrikaans-language press are united, at least initially, in opposing this assault on their tradition and effectiveness. They deserve the support of all people concerned with free institutions and the struggle for racial justice in South Africa. For what is at stake here is not merely the condition of one institution. Announcement of the press code signals the government's readiness to turn a deaf ear to those South African voices crying out for change to preempt catastrophe. It means the practical end of the government's belief that, by maintaining itself in some aspects as a democratic society, it could present itself as fit for Western political and social company. It amounts to acceptance of confrontation at home and isolation abroad.

Jimmy Carter's arrival at the White House has newly sensitized the entire international community to the human rights question. He has made it clear that the United States will move its own policy closest to those nations that share its values. A substantial number of countries have altered their policy, at least in a token way, since he took office. Though the press-code proposal is not yet law, South Africa seems determined to go to the other way.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Polish Campaign Against Bonn

The present campaign being waged against West Germany by the Polish press appears to be centrally concerned and deliberately designed to distract attention from current internal unpleasantnesses and supply bottle-necks. In the past, party secretary Gierek has rather opposed attempts to turn the guns of the ideologist propaganda machine

against Bonn, but this time he has obviously given his approval. Some of this may be due to the influence of the meeting of party ideologists that recently took place in Sofia. At all events, the result is that demonstrations hostile to the Federal Republic have been taking place in Poland for the first time since the Gomulka era.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

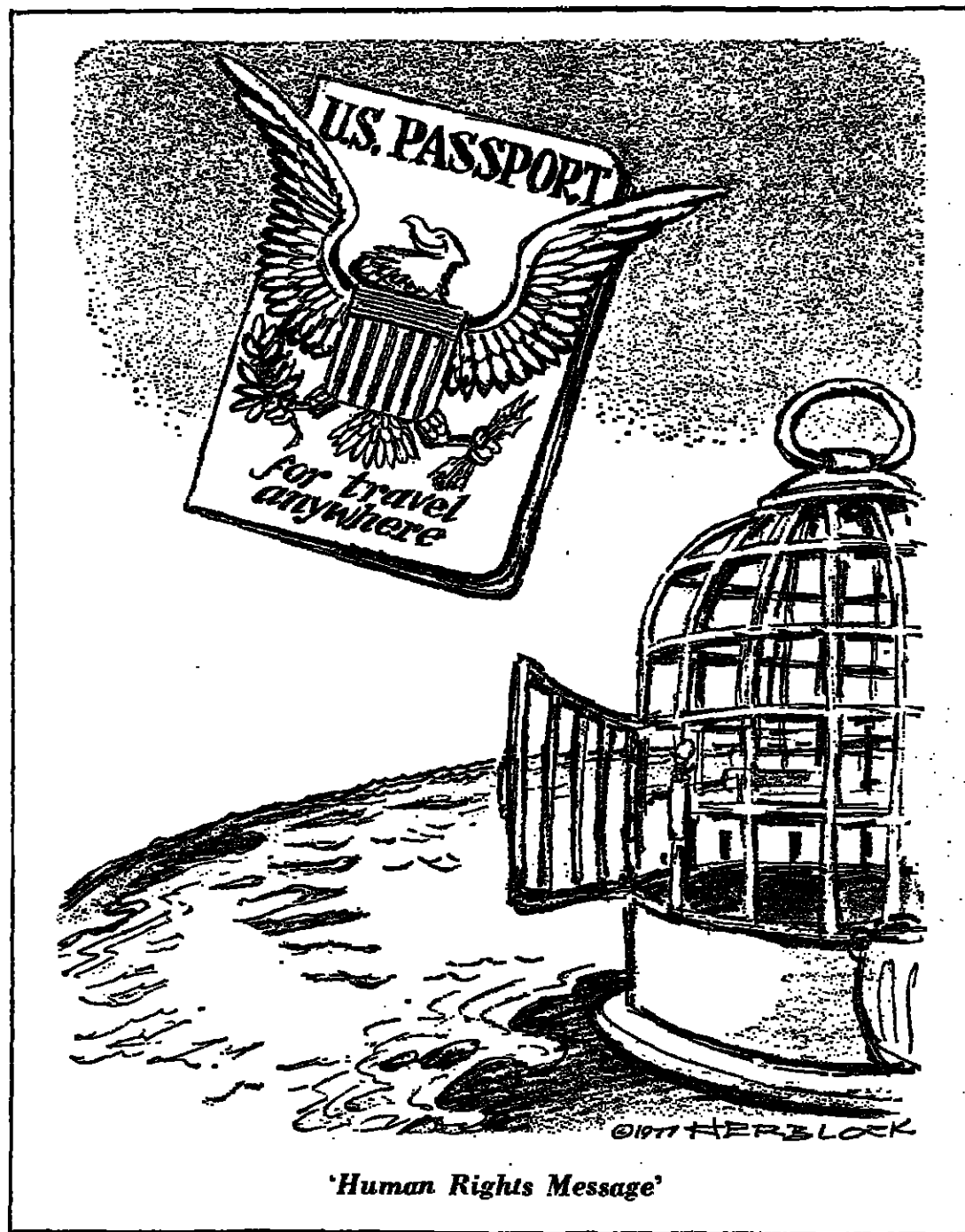
March 15, 1902

PARIS—"The Socialists are haunted with a fixed idea, the struggle of the classes, in other words, the social revolution, that violent revolution, which appears to forget itself and abdicate the moment one of its leaders enters the government and, with a portfolio under his arm, conforms to the pacific and regular ways thereof. That is why the Socialists do not want one of their number to be a Minister," Le Figaro said today.

### Fifty Years Ago

March 15, 1927

VIENNA—Mrs. Helen Granitsch, president of the Welcome in Austria Club, seems to have scored with a recent lecture in which she decried the slender-line craze. "This fashion," she said, "does not agree with the constitution of the Viennese woman, whom nature has endowed with a roundish figure. What is good for the American girl is not necessarily good for the Austrian. The Austrian girls should give up diets and return to whipped cream and pastry."



## Democracy With a Passion

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS—There are three kinds of democracy in Europe: Anglo-Saxon, Scandinavian and Mediterranean. Premier Constantine Caramanlis said recently, "Of the three, the Mediterranean is the least disciplined and the most difficult to manage, largely because of the passionate nature of the Mediterranean personality. I detest passion in politics. Passion obscures issues and blinds citizens to the truth."

Considerable attention has been focused recently on Mediterranean democracy. Portugal, Spain, Greece and Turkey are all trying to solidify democratic regimes after varying periods of dictatorship, and all hope to enter the European Common Market eventually as a way of safeguarding those regimes. Madrid, for example, is holding its first elections since the rise of Franco this spring and is trying to remove the causes of political violence by such moves as the amnesty for political prisoners announced last week. Ankara is considering early elections as a way of resolving the parliamentary stalemate that has hampered the government for more than three years. The Athens government under Mr. Caramanlis is the strongest of the four, while the Lisbon government under Premier Mario Soares is trying to rule without a majority in parliament. Even France and Italy have suffered periodic instability since World War II.

Given this background, the southern Europeans have made remarkable progress toward establishing democracy, and one quality seems essential—moderation. In Portugal, for instance, the left said the answer was revolution; in Spain, the right has tried to preserve Francoism. Most Iberians have rejected both concepts, at least for the time being.

### Right Balance

But finding the right balance is difficult. Greece is probably the best example of success, and Mr. Caramanlis has followed the model of his old friend, Charles de Gaulle. "A well-founded democracy," he has said, "like that of Austria or Switzerland, does not require a strong personality to lead it. In Switzerland one does not even know the leaders' names. But when democracy is unstable, a strong personality is mandatory."

The Premier has been attacked from the left as a dictator and from the right as a Socialist, and both criticisms are partly correct. As Mr. Caramanlis phrased it, the mass must give up 30 per cent of its liberty and the elite must give up 30 per cent of its wealth in order to ensure order and tranquility.

Adolfo Suarez in Spain and Mario Soares in Portugal are trying to play similar roles. Turkey, on the other hand, has lacked a decisive leader since the elections 1973, and as a result, the economy has drifted, students have rioted and Cyprus has continued to fester.

But order is only the first step. As democracy spreads, demands start rising for more opportunity, more welfare, more dignity. When a ruling elite in a country such as Italy fails to yield power and make reforms, the extremes are strengthened and the moderates undermined. During the Italian election last year, a considerable number of voters yearned for the disciplined days of Fascism. Maybe, goes one argument heard in the area, only dictators in Athens and Ankara could resist criticism and settle the Cyprus dispute.

PARIS—The new British foreign secretary, is the youngest man (at 38) to hold that job since Anthony Eden. This article is excerpted by The Washington Post from Mr. Owen's first major speech as foreign secretary.

The international Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Then there was the flourishing of that old vice, manufacturing evidence so as to tell Washington what it wants to hear—the body-count system, for example.

In the Leopard tank case what comes through is chauvinist pridefulness—my weapon is better than yours—tinged with collusion with the arms industry. This is another old story and it is commonplace that for many senior officers facing retirement the best place to go is to work for a company supplying the Defense Department.

The cohesiveness between the military and industry might be passed over but surely not when it is glaringly at work to vitiate the most important and urgent business of NATO which is the standardization of the Alliance's weaponry and its political and economic strengthening.

T. HAYES DE SCHEFFERT, Paris.

THE TRAUBE CASE

John Dornberg's article on the "Traube Affair" (INT, Mar. 8) is a good example of a prominent misconception in our democratic world. It is the idea that the personal liberties which we do cherish, could ever be absolute. If ever there was a case that demanded extraordinary surveillance it was this one.

Dornberg asserts that (nuclear physicist) Klaus Traube was "erroneously linked to anarchist and terrorist circles." In the next breath he states that Traube knew Hans-Joachim Klein who participated in the OPEC kidnapping and Wilfried Böse, a participant in the Enckebe hijacking. Acquaintance is a link. It was for the government to try to discover the nature of the link.

That the government did not turn up damaging evidence on Traube does not justify the conclusion that the surveillance should not have been undertaken.

Dornberg's assertion regarding the "sheer illegality" of the surveillance is not widely shared here. In any case he is not well enough informed to make such a judgment. His statement that telephone tapping and mail screening are lawful only when ordered by a court is incorrect. A parliamentary committee and a citizens' commission supervise these activities. The courts are prohibited by law from taking jurisdiction in such matters.

BARBARA FLECK, Mannheim, W. Germany.

## Now for the Hard Part

## U.K. View of Détente

By David Owen

LONDON—No one with a grain of sense would deny the basic proposition that as a result of the détente process—a process that began almost 25 years ago and to which successive American presidents and leading statesmen in all parts of Europe have contributed—East-West relations are more stable and the world safer. The quantity of nuclear weapons on both sides has regrettably increased in this period. But there has been a qualitative improvement in the way in which East and West seek to manage the mutual threat presented by each other's nuclear arsenals.

It is most crucially reflected in the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union. I suspect that few people realize that between 1971 and 1974 something like 25 bilateral agreements were signed between the United States and the Soviet Union, all contributing in a variety of ways to the development of a more stable relationship. The central achievement has been the willingness of the United States and the Soviet Union to engage in talks on strategic arms limitation—to exchange views and data, and to try and reach agreement in areas of the most advanced military technology. As a result there is today less risk of misunderstanding, less risk of military confrontation and therefore less risk of nuclear catastrophe.

### Commitment

Britain's commitment to détente and the search for a more constructive relationship with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe is as firm today as it was on the eve of the Helsinki Conference in 1975. But over the past 18 months of widespread feeling has developed in the West that too little has changed for the better and that some important things may even have changed for the worse.

No objective observer can deny that the Warsaw Pact continues to increase the effectiveness of its armed forces—on land, sea and air—and that this process has gathered momentum in the period of détente. Many rightly ask what all this military effort is for. Many also rightly ask whatever happened to the seventh principle of the Helsinki final act, pledging signatory states to uphold human rights and fundamental freedoms. What has happened to the commitment to the free exchange of peoples and ideas, into which the 35 states who signed the final act have entered, and which remains more an aspiration than a reality?

As a result public opinion in the West has tended to display an increasing skepticism both toward the final act and by extension toward the process of détente itself. But it is equally true that some of this skepticism and disappointment has been misdirected and that the expectations have outstripped by far the limits of what détente could have reasonably delivered.

For while détente has substantial achievements to its credit, the process started from a low threshold and progressing to date only a limited, though vitally important, accommodation in Europe and between the superpowers. We are witnessing the early stages of this process, not its culmination. Détente has solved some of the most urgent and obvious problems in East-West relations and it has established a basic framework for the solution of those that remain. But there is still a long way to go.

### Blunt Truth

The blunt truth is that the first and easier stage of détente is over. The issues that are today the subjects of East-West relations are more complex, more contentious and far more intractable. We are beginning to encroach on fundamental attitudes, on human behavior, and the issues go to the heart of each side's perception of itself and its interests. Inevitably we cannot expect to maintain the momentum of the early 1970s.

This makes it all the more important that we should be realistic. Détente in its own right, not, and was never, intended to, stop the Soviet Union from being a world power, still less to convert the Russians and their allies from Communism. Already in the last century it was clear that it was only a matter of time before a country of the size, population and resources of Russia emerged as a global power. Any idea that détente could or should

have reversed this process is absurd. The basic premise from which we in the West must start is that the Soviet Union is a world power with national interests and ambitions to match, which inevitably bring it into competition, and sometimes confrontation, with the West. To this we must add that Communist ideology invests the natural rivalry between East and West with a dynamic of unceasing struggle.

Increasingly, as we have devised mechanisms for reducing military tensions, this struggle has become one for the minds of men. As Prime Minister Callaghan has said, there is no armistice in the war of ideas. But this is a struggle from which we have no reason to shrink. Why else do we permit a free flow of information and ideas in both directions? We are confident that our model of society is better adapted to satisfy human aspirations, both intellectual and material. True, we in the West have our problems. But they are of a complexity and sophistication that Communist societies are only just beginning to encounter. Above all, Western society thrives on the intellectual ferment and the unfettered expression of human creativity in all its forms.

### Delusions

So, sweeping away the unreal expectations and delusions of recent years, we see that détente so far has to be placed in the context of a relationship in which competition between the two systems exists side-by-side with the search for common ground. The scope for accommodation between East and West is limited by this competition. Some ask whether it is worth our while to try to expand the limits.

The answer must be emphatically "yes"—the present relationship is essentially unstable. It still carries the risk of miscalculation and disaster. We have to reduce this risk even further.

But, as we try to open up the frontiers of East-West understanding, the Jekyll and Hyde nature of détente—competition on the one hand, cooperation on the other—will constantly assert itself. This is not something which we should try to sweep under the carpet. Both sides have everything to gain from frankly and openly facing up to the consequences of their differing perceptions of détente. In the last analysis this offers East and West the best long-term hope of progressively reducing the area of confrontation between them, and of progressively increasing the area of common ground. It would be folly indeed for one side to make the process of détente so distasteful to the other that it would prefer to opt out altogether. The golden rule must be that neither side should pursue policies that so raise the level of confrontation that the structure of détente is itself threatened.

### Complex Process

This is, of course, easier said than done. Détente is an immensely complex process, comprising innumerable strands and relationships on different levels: political dialogue, commercial and technological exchange, cultural contacts, ideological debate and military vigilance. There is no magic formula that will enable us, East or West, to strike the right balance in our relations at all times. Both sides are still feeling their way. All we can say is that balance there must be between the elements of confrontation and cooperation, whether we are talking of the détente process as a whole or of its constituent parts.

Mr. Owen, the new British foreign secretary, is the youngest man (at 38) to hold that job since Anthony Eden. This article is excerpted by The Washington Post from Mr. Owen's first major speech as foreign secretary.

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## He Hardly Is Closing Down

### of Election Campaign Undercuts Indian Birth-Control Effort

By William Borders

DELHI, March 14 (UPI)—The election campaign in India is so intense that it is undercutting the country's birth-control program.

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HAPPY TRAM—Frankfurt has restored service on the Ebbelwei-Express, an old streetcar line, on weekends only. For 2 marks, a ride through the city includes a free bottle of apple juice, which is what Ebbelwei means in local dialect.

### Known for Austere Style

## E. Power Biggs, Organist to Millions, Dies

NEW YORK, March 14 (UPI)—E. Power Biggs, 70, the noted organist, died last week in Deaconess Hospital, Boston, following an operation for bleeding ulcers.

From the late 1930s on, Mr. Biggs was a dominant figure in arousing interest in serious organ music and in changing the style of its performance.

The campaign to popularize organ music began in 1937, when Donald Harrison installed an experimental small organ modeled on classic examples in the German Museum at Harvard.

In the last 25 years, Mr. Biggs had been exploring the old organs of Europe, primarily for recording purposes, and he probably knew more about them than anyone else.

Mr. Biggs was not only a proponent of the works of the old masters. He had Leo Sowerby, the American composer, write an organ concerto, which he performed with the Boston Symphony under Serge Koussevitzky in 1938.

Mr. Biggs's playing was described sometimes as cool and reserved, but this followed from his uncompromising attitude toward performance style.

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## As Author of 'And Quiet Flows the Don'

### Computer Backs Sholokhov Claim

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, March 14 (UPI)—Mikhail Sholokhov's claim to have written the epic novel "And Quiet Flows the Don" for which he received a Nobel Prize, has been endorsed by a group of Scandinavian scholars who analyzed the book with the help of a computer.

Mr. Sholokhov's authorship of what is considered one of the leading works of Russian prose here and abroad from the moment the first part of the book appeared in 1928 when he was 23. The suggestion that large parts of the manuscript were plagiarized finally surfaced in separate books published two years ago by an anonymous Soviet critic called "D" and Roy Medvedev, the dissident Soviet historian.

Both books said the probable "co-author" of "The Quiet Don," as it is known in Russian, was Pyotr Kryukov, a talented Cossack writer with a colorful past who died in 1920 of typhus while fighting the Bolsheviks in the civil war. Mr. Sholokhov had taken Kryukov's unfinished manuscript, they asserted, and adapted it for publication.

Mr. Medvedev's study, by far the more careful and thorough of the two, said that Mr. Sholokhov served an important function by finishing the work but that he should not be honored for a genius that was probably Kryukov's. The historian noted that a computer was used several years ago to establish definitively that the classics "The Iliad" and "The Odyssey" were written by Homer. He urged that a similar test be undertaken with "The Quiet Don."

Now a team of four scholars, two Swedes and two Norwegians, has done just that and reported its findings in the journal Scando-Slavica published in Copenhagen. Based on an analysis of work that is undisputedly Sholokhov's, extensive samples of Kryukov's writing and the text of "The Quiet Don" itself, the team's spokesman, Geir Kjet-saa, concluded:

"There is no reason to doubt that Kryukov worked at a major account of the dramatic events that took place before his eyes and in the course of which his sources and said only that the action was taken 'on orders from above' because Mr. Darnton's stories had put Nigeria 'in a bad light.'"

Because no dispatches about Nigeria have appeared in The New York Times for several weeks, it was believed that the government's action was related to a sensitive case involving the prosecution of a dissident and well-known Nigerian musician, Fela Anikulapo-Kuti, the Times said.

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INTERCONTINENTAL HOTELS

Fiery Istanbul Bus Crash

ISTANBUL, March 14 (UPI)—More than a dozen persons burned to death last weekend in a collision in heavy fog of a bus and a truck, police said.

WASHINGTON, March 14 (UPI)—The State Department said today that Zaire has asked for more U.S. military assistance in the wake of a reported invasion of a border province.

A State Department spokesman said the request had been received for "material assistance" but he declined to say how much had been requested.

In the current fiscal year, Zaire receives \$30.2 million in military assistance and for the coming fiscal year, the administration had requested \$32.5 million, mainly for communications and transportation equipment. In addition, Zaire receives a total of \$14.6 million in the Peace Corps and Food for Peace programs.

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## DANCE IN LONDON

# Some Awkward Questions at Royal Ballet

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, March 14 (UPI)—"The Taming of the Shrew" is an odd choice for the Royal Ballet's first full-length Cranko work since "The Prince of the Pagodas" 20 years ago.

It has a dreary musical score by Kurt-Ernst Stohse, based on Scarlatti, and adequate but uninteresting sets by Elizabeth Dalton. Depending for its popularity mainly on slapstick humor and on larger-than-life performances by its original Stuttgart stars, Marcia Hayde and Richard Cragun, it's not the sort of work the Royal Ballet would be expected to do particularly well.

The truth is, however, that it was not really chosen by the Royal Ballet at all: It more or less chose them. The Royal Ballet intended to do Cranko's "Onegin," his best full-length work, with Tchaikovsky music, a poignant story, and lots of lyrical and emotional dancing which would have suited the company perfectly. Some sort of administrative muddle caused "Onegin" to be cancelled and "The Shrew" to be substituted in desperation at the last minute.

Officially, the stumbling block

for "Onegin" was the scenery, which turned out not to be fireproof, but this seems strange considering the management had at least a year in which to prepare the production and the ballet had already been staged at Covent Garden by the Stuttgart Ballet. It has been reported that Jürgen Rose, the designer, was not consulted until a late stage, and that rehearsals for Goltz Friedrich's "Der Freischütz" took more time and money than expected. The result—"The Taming of the Shrew."

Marie Park, who danced the first performance, was by all accounts convincingly shrewish but not particularly funny. Lynn Seymour, who danced Petruchio, might almost have been deliberate. Seymour has many delightful comic touches, such as her sudden mock curtsy, dropping to the ground as if hit, and her extravagant antics on the hobbyhorse. Wall acts Petruchio with enormous charm and wit, throwing off his more outrageous behavior with a self-deprecating shrug. It goes without saying that they both dance gloriously, as does handsome young Mark Siffer in the more classical role of Lucanio. Wayne Sleep has a ball as the comic suitor Grumio. But all the humor is a bit forced and does not bear repetition, and the ballet, although short, has considerable length.

## Gallery Head Is Charged on Rothko Trial

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—Francis Lloyd, a British citizen who heads the Marlborough Art Galleries, has been indicted on two counts of tampering with evidence, New York District Attorney Robert Morgenthau announced.

The indictment alleges that Mr. Lloyd, 65, altered and destroyed entries of the gallery's stock book which attorneys for the heirs of painter Mark Rothko contend were needed in their court suit against Marlborough and the executors of the Rothko estate. Rothko died in 1970.

Mr. Lloyd is accused of acting with others to delete and destroy entries that related to a Rothko painting. The other persons allegedly involved were not identified.

A verdict of more than \$9 million was returned in favor of the painter's heirs against the gallery and the three executors of the Rothko estate. The verdict is under appeal.

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POSING—The models who pose for the students at the Beane Academy of Art say that the rooms are too cold in the winter and that they are underpaid. This model has taken her troubles to the streets and attracted a crowd of supporters.

## PARIS

# Young Dancers on the Verge of Stardom

By David Stevens

PARIS, March 14 (UPI)—The Bolshoi Ballet has come to Paris in such force, and for such a long stay, that this season is going to be rich in opportunities to discover the company's stars of tomorrow in both large and small parts.

For instance, the opening performance of "Swan Lake," in Yuri Grigorovich's richly elaborated version, was pure ballet in its casting from top to bottom. The flamboyant and secure, and elegant Odette-Odile of Natalia Bessmertnova offered riches enough, but the roles of the five fiancées—dismissed in most productions with the services of supernumeraries—are outfitted here with demanding and well characterized variations and cast from the ranks of young balleri-

nas on the verge of stardom, and already worthy of it.

Thus, at this performance, Ludmila Semenyaka tossed off her short bit as the Hungarian fiancée with such long-limbed finesse and verve, followed by Tatyana Golikova's soft charm as the Russian, and Tatyana Bessmertnova's brilliant Spanish turn, that the evening took on the aspect of an all-star gala.

From that this was not just a fleeting accident is that both Semenyaka and Golikova are scheduled for several performances each in the principal double-role of "Swan Lake," and the 23-year-old Semenyaka's first appearance in Paris as Odette-Odile has already evoked an ecstatic reception from the critic of the Paris daily "Le Monde" under an "a star is born" headline.

The second "Giselle," on Saturday afternoon, was to have had the 30-year-old Nadezhda Pavlova in the title part, but her regular partner (and husband), Vyacheslav Gordeyev, is absent because of an injury, so the performance took a different, and undoubtedly more high-powered aspect with the redoubtable presence of Ekaterina Maximova and Vladimir Vasiliev in the principal parts. Hard to complain about that, but the delicacy of this ultra-romantic ballet does not really come off best in the hands of such formidable personalities.

The current ballet program at the Paris Opéra is giving some of the troupe's younger talents an opportunity to be seen in two works new to the repertoire, both by a choreographer also new to the house.

The ballets are "Maiden Songs," using the "Songs of Wayfarer" and "Tchoukitch," and "Adagio," using that movement from the composer's Fifth Symphony. In them, the young, genuine Oscar Araks showed vivid and original choreographic imagination that draws strength from the ground rather than the air. He used a group of dancers drawn from the relatively modest ranks of septs and ephyres, which the most impressive was Christine Charniot, Viviane Coutures, Marie-Josée, Alain Boudreau, Jean-Yves, and Patrick Dupont. The first prize winner at last year's competition in Yverdon, Switzerland, if no stars were born, they all be heard from again.

## WAVERLEY ROOT: Speaking of Vegetarianism

"Eating meat clogs my consciousness. I found that while I was eating meat I was thinking slower."—International Herald Tribune (Vegetarianism on the Rise at U.S. Colleges), March 7, 1977.

PARIS (UPI)—Well, there is something to be said for taking your time about thinking. Given another 30 seconds, the person quoted above might have had time to re-align his grammar and say: "I was thinking more slowly." Or a man all botany from a lunch of soybean salad and toasted margarine-wetted blurt out harshly an apology for his country's actions in Chile, whereas a meatball would have slowed him down long enough to put in a collect call to Washington and avoid embarrassment all around.

Slow thinking is good enough to put people who indulge in meat on top of the world, according to naturalist Henry Fairfield Osborn, who wrote that meat-eaters dominate vegetable-eaters, which explains why our planet is ruled by its 100 per cent meat-eaters, the Eskimos.

Mazy of us, of course, do not want to dominate the world, even if we appreciate a leg of lamb (with cloves of garlic, a vegetable, inserted lovingly into slits in its succulent flesh).

What to Eat  
OK. So you don't eat meat. What do you eat instead? Peanut butter and lima beans on bagels, says Michel Benson of the University of Wisconsin (a balanced diet). Sunflower seeds roasted

in a microwave oven, says Andrea Schwartz, of the same institution of learning, which, it appears, disapproves of vegetarianism.

I have news for Michel Benson: lima beans are poisonous. I have news for Andrea Schwartz too: Microwave ovens may be dangerous to the health.

The lima bean contains cyanogenic elements so dangerous that lima cannot legally be sold in France. (They sometimes slip in illegally, probably because few persons, including food inspectors, know about this prohibition, which dates from the turn of the century, when French soldiers were intoxicated by them).

American microwave ovens are built on the theory that if the radiation they emit does not exceed 10 milliwatts per square centimeter they are safe; but in December, 1965, an Air Force medical bulletin stated that "regarding diseases and/or malfunctions may occasionally occur at as low as 5 to 10 milliwatts per square centimeter." A survey made for the Senate Commerce Committee in the District of Columbia and two states showed that, even with their doors shut, one-sixth to one-quarter of all ovens leaked more than 10 milliwatts, while the Walter Reed Army Medical Center rejected 24 out of 30 ovens delivered to it because they leaked up to 20 milliwatts. Prof. Russell Carpenter of Tufts University wrote to the Senate committee: "We have clearly demonstrated a cumula-

tive harmful effect of microwave radiation on the eye, so that single exposures to radiation which are not of themselves harmful may become truly hazardous if they are repeated sufficiently often."

Personally, I would be willing to risk it for the sake of a leg of lamb, but for sunflower seeds—!

Let us hope that Miss Schwartz does not have a weight problem. Dried sunflower seeds generate 560 calories per 100 grams against 263 for that leg of lamb and contain 47.3 grams of fat to 31.3 for lamb).

There is meat for thought (a figure of speech certainly not coined by a vegetarian) in some other aspects of this boom on vegetables in American colleges. "Af Amherst," we read, one out of every five students has his meal card stamped so that he can eat vegetarian meals. Good grief! Do you require official permission to eat vegetables in American universities nowadays? How do you get it? A letter from your pastor? When I was in college during, admittedly, times much less complicated than those we know today, the college cafeteria was self-service; if you wanted to eat meat, you helped yourself to meat, if you wanted to eat vegetables, you helped yourself to vegetables; it was as simple as that.

You could opt for the spaghetti and tomatoes without hav-

ing to excuse yourself by pleading that the constituted self-perception of the free will and the right to choose is being represented in alternative to the Amherst "manifesto."

What is the Amherst manifesto and what is it about? It is about your food card to dine in the canteen. It sounds very much like Amherst is all the way to becoming the ideal state in which everything that is not forbidden is obligatory.

This solemn nonsense about the "self-perception of the free will" struck me instinctively in harmony with another manifestation of the spirit, free otherwise, of our times, which had forced itself on my attention a few days earlier, but at first was baffled as to their point of similarity. And then it came to me. It was disapprobation. When you have to make a choice of cauliflower, before you do not eat it, then your mind is out of control; and in the technological world there is a danger of a runaway disapprobation between the effort exerted and the result obtained. That other manifestation was a photograph which appeared a week or two ago in the French weekly which showed the growth of the perfect symbol of the society, if you will, a robot 6 feet tall, over 500 pounds in weight, which had been created in a lab. It was the million-dollar machine being used for... It was walking the dog.

## Peggy Lee's Art Conquers All

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, March 14 (UPI)—The lady born Norma Dolores Egstrom in Jamestown, N.D., on May 26, 1920, traditionally known and billed as Miss Peggy Lee, returned to London after an absence of seven years for two shows at the Palladium last night and gave a characteristic demonstration of how art, if not love, can conquer all.

One of the London critics today wrote: "There is nothing very spectacular about Peggy Lee except that she happens to have about the finest voice of any female in popular music." She has, with respect, no such thing, and never did, but it is proof of her art and her intelligence that she can make one think that she does.

More appropriate hyperbole would have it that, among the greatest American popular singers—and she belongs among the top in a numerous company—none has drawn more communicative interest from less vocal capital. She has always understood that a move from pianissimo to piano can yield greater dynamic and emotional effect than a move from a belt to a holler. Thus, she is never tempted to call on slender resources for more than they can comfortably give.

Same Insight  
She applies the same insight to stance, posture, facial expression and gesture. She never moved last night, at least while singing, from a position solidly behind a standing mile, nor did she ever

remove the miles from its stand. And yet she accomplished this in the projection, illustration, sustaining of mood and indeed, even the best of her, her temperamental accompaniment in hand, trusting a lead wire on one side of the stage to the other.

Her program was similar, a sturdied, a judicious blending of the old and the new, delicate capacity sustained by not too taxing, to include material, 15 years, notably "Why Do You Do Right?" (her first hit record with Benny Goodman, 1945), "Fever" (with only by example statements and closely and expertly played by an augmented Jack Parnell orchestra, (including many veterans of the old "Fats" band), a pretty nearly minted to the the Palladium took a climb.

It takes some doing, and there is probably not another singer who could do it as well.

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March 8, 1977



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Amsterdam, 10th March. 19

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14	100	100	100	100	100	14	100	100	100	100	100
15	100	100	100	100	100	15	100	100	100	100	100
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69	100	100	100	100	100	69	100	100	100	100	100
70	100	100	100	100	100	70	100	100	100	100	100
71	100	100	100	100	100	71	100	100	100	100	100
72	100	100	100	100	100	72	100	100	100	100	100
73	100	100	100	100	100	73	100	100	100	100	100
74	100	100	100	100	100	74	100	100	100	100	100
75	100	100	100	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	100
76	100	100	100	100	100	76	100	100	100	100	100
77	100	100	100	100	100	77	100	100	100	100	100
78	100	100	100	100	100	78	100	100	100	100	100
79	100	100	100	100	100	79	100	100	100	100	100
80	100	100	100	100	100	80	100	100	100	100	100
81	100	100	100	100	100	81	100	100	100	100	100
82	100	100	100	100	100	82	100	100	100	100	100
83	100	100	100	100	100	83	100	100	100	100	100
84	100	100	100	100	100	84	100	100	100	100	100
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86	100	100	100	100	100	86	100	100	100	100	100
87	100	100	100	100	100	87	100	100	100	100	100
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89	100	100	100	100	100	89	100	100	100	100	100
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93	100	100	100	100	100	93	100	100	100	100	100
94	100	100	100	100	100	94	100	100	100	100	100
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96	100	100	100	100	100	96	100	100	100	100	100
97	100	100	100	100	100	97	100	100	100	100	100
98	100	100	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	100	100
99	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

[illegible]

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

## Currency Rates

March 14, 1977:

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank-for-exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. The rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	b	DM	FF	L. H.	Gids.	BF con.	Swiss	Dan-Kr.
London	2.4865	4.2898	104.30*	49.963*	27.159	8.7850*	91.681*	45.52*
Paris	36.763	10.15	13.171*	7.393*	4.440*	14.7380		14.3980
Frankfurt	4.9307	4.174		71.95*	38.005	95.96*	6.510*	92.85*
Amsterdam	1.7185		4.1155	85.675*	5.12425	4.2955	62.225	140.025
Stockholm	78.950	1,063.60	47.80	171.56				171.12
Copenhagen	4.9583	8.478*	69.709*		6.5035*	20.750*	13.582*	106.375*
Oslo	2.5535	4.2954	106.78*	51.21*	26.828*	102.37*	8.94*	43.60*

The following are dollar values only: Denmark: 8.9670; Ecuador: 38.725; Hong Kong: 100.00; Italy: 2036.26; Japan: 360.73; Netherlands: 10.3603; New Zealand: 4.54; Singapore: 6.25; South Africa: 4.76; Sweden: 4.66; Switzerland: 70.33; Taiwan: 20.3603; Thailand: 50.7563; United Kingdom: 2.4865; West Germany: 4.9307; Yugoslavia: 13.6373.

(\*) U.S. dollar prices. (\*) Units of 100 (\*) Units of 1,000 (\*) Units of 10,000

Amounts needed for your one pound



## Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

[illegible]

## Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc	Stg
24-47 1/2	43 1/2-46 1/2	23 1/2-3	11 1/2
4-4 1/2	43 1/2-4 1/2	3 -3 1/4	12
5-5 1/2	43 1/2-4 1/2	3 -3 1/4	11 1/2
7-7 1/2	4 1/2-4 1/2	3 1/2-3 1/2	12 1/2
8 1/2	4 1/2-5	3 1/2-3 1/2	12 1/2

**ADVERTISEMENT**

(CDRs)

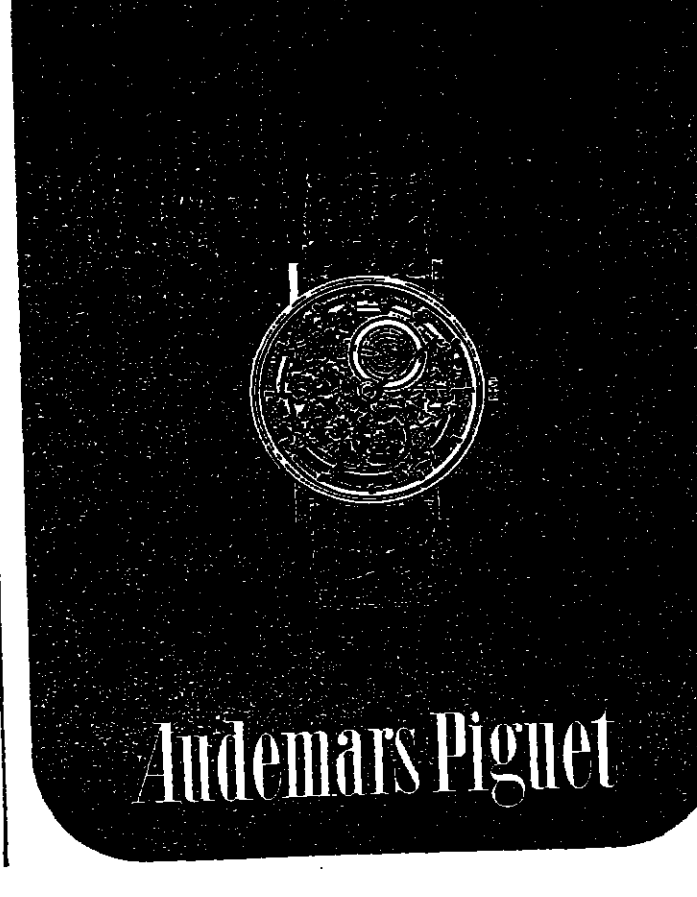
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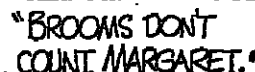
per CDR.  
Non-residents of the United States can only claim this credit when the relevant treaty meets this facility.

**AMSTERDAM DEPOSIT COMPANY N.V.**  
Amsterdam, March 10, 1977

EUROPE'S FINEST JEWELLERS  
HAVE SOMETHING VERY SPECIAL  
IN COMMON.







## Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt  
a book reviewer for the  
New York Times

## SE ————— By Alan Tri

win in the dummy.

In practice, West made a surprising play that worked: He led his remaining club at the second trick. South seized the opportunity to take the club king and ruff a club in the dummy. He

North's side was vulnerable.

Declarer	Score	Went	N
E. A. T.	100	100	100
W. A. T.	100	100	100
N. A. T.	100	100	100
S. A. T.	100	100	100

مكتبة المصطفى



## N.C.-Charlotte, Detroit NCAA Victors

## Syracuse Upsets Tennessee; Michigan Gains



Associated Press.

ERICAN MOVE—Michigan's Rickie Green drives by cross Chris Potter to score on a layup.

## Brazil Soccer Makes Gains

PARAGUAY, March 12 (UPI)—Brazil downed Paraguay yesterday, gaining a stage in Group One of the American qualifying for the 1978 World Cup tournament.

Goal was scored in the 10th minute of the second half by a hard kick by Brazil's Roberto Diniz.

The goal was scored into the net by Paraguayan goalkeeper.

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NEW YORK, March 14.—Standard individual performances yesterday pushed Michigan and North Carolina-Charlotte into National Collegiate Athletic Association Midwest regional semifinals. Syracuse and Detroit used team efforts to survive in the college basketball post-season extravaganza.

Syracuse sprung the surprise of the day, upsetting strong Tennessee, 92-88, in overtime in Baton Rouge, La. In the second game, Detroit's fast break worked to perfection in a 92-76 rout of Middle Tennessee.

Rickie Green and Cedric Maxwell were the stars in Bloomington, Ind. Green, an all-America, scored 35 points in leading top-ranked Michigan to a 92-81 victory over Holy Cross. Maxwell hit for 24 points as N.C.-Charlotte downed Central Michigan, 91-86, in another overtime affair.

Syracuse became the only one of seven Eastern teams to survive the opening round. Under its rookie coach, Jim Boeheim, the Orange move on to play North Carolina-Charlotte in the Midwest semifinals at Lexington, Ky., Thursday night.

Tennessee, co-champion with Kentucky of the Southeastern Conference, was supposed to put Syracuse out rather easily. After all, the Vols were led by Bernard King and Ernie Grunfeld, the New York City boys who averaged 26 and 23 points a game this season.

But King and then Grunfeld fouled out near the end, when they were needed most. And Syracuse, also forced to play without two important men who had fouled out, stood up to its loss better and calmly controlled the game throughout the five-minute extra session.

Bill Drew, a transfer from Notre Dame, scored six of Syracuse's 15 points in overtime as the Orange broke the 78-78 regulation deadlock by outscoring Tennessee, 8-2, in the first two minutes of extra time.

Boeheim admitted the game was "sluggish." He attributed that to two factors: "It was a tournament game and each team light on the benefits that go with it. He is a truck and station wagon man who negotiates his own contract. I know my value more than an agent would," and is not disturbed that he hasn't had extensive contact with Madison Avenue.

"I have never had a real drive to be better," said Ryan, whose primary investments are in unimproved Texas property and a cow-breeding operation ("a real loser in recent years") on several hundred acres he owns or leases near his Alvin, Texas, home.

Ryan came back from the removal of bone chips on his elbow to make 39 starts last year, pitch 284 innings, post a 17-18 record and again lead the majors in walks (188) and strikeouts (327).

"The operation," he said, "didn't cost me my fastball, only wildness."

Ryan now has 2,085 strikeouts—still on the all-time list. He has averaged 351 a year as an Angel, disregarding 1975, when he was injured.

At that pace he could, within the span of his three-year contract, join Johnson and Gibson as the only pitchers to strike out 3,000.

"I'd certainly like to," Ryan said. "I don't know how realistic it is to think of 100 strikeouts out more than 300 a year. Somewhere along the line I'd probably need a transplant."

He led this tournament from start to finish and he extended a rather odd statistic—in the 10 tournaments that have been played this season, the leader at the end of the third round has gone on to win. Ryan is the third first-time winner this season.

Aside from the \$40,000 first prize, Ryan's blessings mean no more Monday-morning qualifying for golf tournaments and it means invitations to the Masters and to the Professional Golfers' Association championship.

The group at 22 included Leonard Thompson and Chi Chi Rodriguez, tied for second going into the last round, Miller Barber, Australian Graham Marsh and Bill Kratzert. Thompson and Rodriguez had 74. Marsh composed the best round of the day, a 66, Barber had a 70 and Kratzert 71.

Jack Nicklaus wasn't a factor. He had a last-round 71 and a 283 total. Defending champ Hubert Green was 72-287. Johnny Miller broke par for the first time in the tournament with a 71 and 291 total.

Finley said American League president Lee MacPhail called him last week and discussed the possibility of a sale of the A's to the league.

In Del Ray Beach, Fla., MacPhail said, "It's true I've spoken with Finley from time to time about his selling the club, but I have no authority from the American League to make him an offer."

"I talk regularly to Finley about everything. The possibility of a sale has been mentioned, but I can assure you I have not been authorized to enter sale discussions and there is nothing formal under way. The purchase of his team by the league was just a thought of mine, which I have casually mentioned to the league planning committee during our periodic talks. But we touch on many things during these discussions."

Under the plan, the major leagues would buy

used a zone defense so much it slowed down the normal fast breaks.

But there was enough excitement in the last few minutes to satisfy the crowd of 5,985. When Reggie Johnson of Tennessee calmly sank two free throws with 34 seconds to go in regulation time to tie the game, the Vols gained a reprieve. They had been trailing by 7 points with 4 1/2 minutes to go.

But King, who scored 23 points, was gone when the extra period started and Grunfeld, who had 26, was forced to leave midway through the overtime.

In the first game, Detroit, which races up and down court at what its coach, Dick Vitale, calls "a disciplined speed," beat the champions of the Ohio Valley Conference, Terry Tyler, a 6-7 Detroit native, scored 29 points, took 15 rebounds and blocked a couple of shots for Detroit.

Detroit meets Michigan in a semifinal.

With Green and substitute Dave Baxter rallying Michigan in a strong second-half effort, the Wolverines shook off Holy Cross in the final five minutes.

Michigan's Big 10 champions couldn't shake the Crusaders until Slick Baxter pulled the Wolverines out of danger with three consecutive baskets.

Green hit 11 of 13 shots in the first half and finished with 16 points as Michigan won its 25th game against three losses.

Green, still recovering from a deep bruise in his left thigh, played with the leg heavily taped. Holy Cross, which led, 40-39, at the half, was led by Michael Vicens with 23. But he fouled out with 2:15 left, the Crusaders down by eight points, and it was all over.

The 98ers clinched their victory over Central Michigan with five free throws in the final two minutes.

UNC-Charlotte, runner-up to Kentucky in last year's National Invitation Tournament but in its first NCAA tournament, took a 13-point lead midway through the first half. Maxwell got 13 of his team's first 30 points.

Philadelphians, March 14 (UPI)—The Philadelphia 76ers are rapidly developing into the Oakland A's of the National Basketball Association and the grumblers were never more evident than yesterday.

First, Turquoise Erving, wife of superstar Julius Erving, wrote an article published in yesterday's New York Times in which she said, "No one here respects coach Gene Shue."

Then center Darryl Dawkins, 20, quipped since his "play me or trade me" declaration last December, was quoted in a local newspaper as saying he "wanted to be traded."

The gloom continued when the Chicago Bulls, paced by Artis Gilmore's 21 points, defeated the 76ers, 106-102, before a crowd of 13,843 which enabled the losers to top the million mark.

In combined home and road attendance, the earliest date an NBA team has ever topped that plateau.

What that audience didn't see—or hear—after the contest was talented but disgruntled guard Lloyd Free telling reporters: "All I want to do is get out of here."

The unhappy team left The Spectrum just five games ahead of the Boston Celtics in the Atlantic Division. But Shue remained reasonably calm, at least outwardly.

The author's husband, Dr. J., scored 29 points, including eight in the final 2:23 as the 76ers fought unsuccessfully to catch the Bulls.

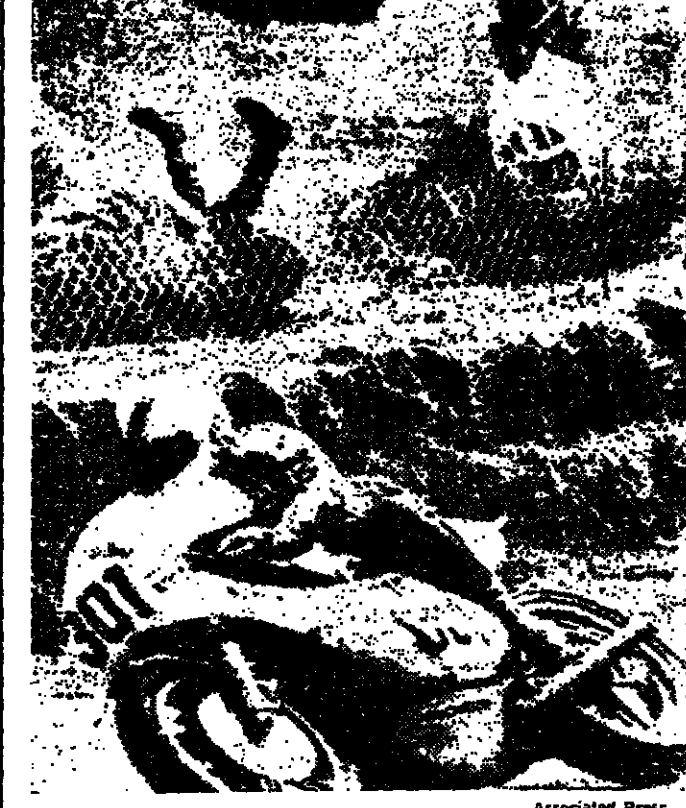
"After feelings are hurt," Erving said in defense of his wife. "I respect Gene's philosophy, but I don't agree with him 100 per cent of the time. I have come to understand him better over the year."

Free, a 6-2 jumping jack, was miffed because Shue turned to Mike Dunleavy to get some movement into the offense. The South Carolina rookie played 19 minutes while Free, a starter when Doug Collins went out with an injury, played 13.

"We weren't passing well," Shue said. "I used Mike instead of Lloyd because he's a good passer."

Celtics 124, Suns 107

At Boston, reserve guards Kevin Stacom and Bobby Wilson ignited a 41-point second period that carried the Celtics to a 124-107



Associated Press.

ESCAPING DANGER—As motorcyclist David Emde navigates a turn in Daytona 200-mile world championship race, another rider, unidentified, goes tumbling off course into bale of hay. He was not injured. The 750 cc event, shortened to 100 miles because of rain, was won by American Steve Baker on a Yamaha.

## In Letter, Word and Deed, NBA 76ers Are Unhappy Lot

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At Boston, reserve guards Kevin Stacom and Bobby Wilson ignited a 41-point second period that carried the Celtics to a 124-107

romp over Phoenix. Six Boston players scored in double figures, with Dave Covens leading the team with 21 points.

Cavaliers 115, Hawks 113

At Atlanta, center Elmore Smith had season-high 30 points to lead Cleveland to a 115-113 victory over the Hawks. Smith also had 13 rebounds and blocked six shots.

Kings 103, Pacers 98

At Indianapolis, Scott Padman scored 23 points to pace four teammates in double figures and help Kansas City gain its fifth straight victory, a 103-98 decision over the Pacers.

Warriors 121, Bullets 119

At Oakland, Calif., the Warriors, with a well-balanced scor-

ing attack, outlasted Washington, 121-119, despite a season-high 47-point performance by the Bulls' Elvin Hayes. Reserve guards Charles Dudley and Charles Johnson each hit a basket in the last 44 seconds to break a 115-111 tie and provide the Warriors' margin of victory.

Pistons 102, Spurs 97

At San Antonio, Texas, Marvin Barnes made a three-point play with less than four minutes to play that gave Detroit the lead. The Pistons went on to down the Spurs, 102-97. San Antonio overcame a 14-point deficit to take the lead late in the third quarter and jumped in front by six during the early moments of the final period.

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## Moreroed Clinches Title Without Even an Effort

SOUTH LAKE TAHOE, Calif., March 14 (UPI)—Under conditions considered "impossible" even by weather-hardened international skiers, Lise-Marie Moreroed, 20, of Switzerland clinched the World Cup, her first, yesterday without even stepping into her ski bindings.

Her championship goal—she finished second last year—was realized when officials conducting the women's downhill on the slopes of the Heavenly Valley resort ordered canceled the event. A heavy rainstorm in the field of 34 women had finished.

Moreroed's title became assured because Annemarie Proell-Moser, the five-time World Cup overall winner, ran out of events. Only one more stand-in Spanish skier, Maria-Therese Nadig of Switzerland, was left to finish the women's schedule. Proell has 238 points, Moreroed 294. Rosi Mittermaier, who has retired, was last year's winner during a year in which Proell was in retirement.

The cancellation followed the completion of two days of men's downhill racing. A snowfall, persisting throughout most of Saturday, stopped this morning in time to conduct the first of the day's competitions. As a result, the men found a quickly re-manufactured 9,000-foot-long course in reasonably good condition.

Barl Gensbichler, 20-year-old Austrian downhill specialist, was the winner. He raced down the slope in 1 minute 48.1 seconds. Erwin Winkler, another Austrian, with a clocking of 1:47.13, followed. Austrian Franz Klammer was 14th, losing all chance to catch

men's World Cup leader Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden.

By the time the run had been prepared for the women's event, however, snow was again falling. The new precipitation, whipped by wind gusts, with the addition of fog, made visibility almost negligible.

"Race officials had no choice but to call the thing off," said Hank Tauber, the director of the United States Olympic Alpine squad. "The race had become unfair. Conditions for a 90 m coming down the mountain were much better than for others."

This reference was easy to substantiate. Maria-Therese Nadig of Switzerland, the first racer, finished over the finish in 1:48.24. The second starter, Elfi Deuß of Austria, raced down in 1:56.55. A seven-second spread in the first seeding of a World Cup downhill is considered astronomical.

MEN'S CITY STANDINGS

1. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 239; 2. Franz Klammer, Austria, 202; 3. Klaus Biedinger, Austria, 194; 4. Bernhard Russi, Switzerland, 148; 5. Gustav Thoen, Norway, 122; 6. Heidi Remmen, Norway, 117; 7. Piero Gros, Italy, 116; 8. Josef Mader, Austria, 115; 9. Sigmund Groven, Norway, 97; 10. Paul Frommelt, Liechtenstein, 85.

Bantamweight Defense

LOS ANGELES, March 14 (AP)—Alfonso Zamora has agreed to defend his World Boxing Association bantamweight title against Sean O'Grady April 30 at the Forum. A Forum spokesman said, Zamora, the 23-year-old Mexico City resident, will bring a 28-0 mark—all by knockout—in the fight and the bout will mark his sixth title defense.

## Angels' Ryan: His Fastball Will Have Help This Season

By Ross Newhan

ANGELES, Calif., March 14 (UPI)—The Angels' star pitcher, Nolan Ryan, said yesterday he expects to have a better season than last year's.

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longer should reporting to work be a task devoid of enjoyment.

"I don't expect to have to go out there anymore," Ryan said, "with the feeling that every pitch is life and death, that with every pitch the game is in the balance."

"I think there will be instances when I can conserve my arm, when I can take something off my fastball and think about hitting spots. I don't mean I'm going to become a style pitcher or make a drastic change. I'll still do it with the fastball. I'll still have to think in terms of overpowering the hitter. It's just that the way this team is now, there should be instances when I can let up."

Also: "I'd be surprised if we did anything less than win a pennant. I have to believe it's what we're all thinking. You can feel it. There's a strange and different air to this camp. We're no longer trying to convince ourselves we can do the impossible. This Angel team doesn't have to fantasize. It believes it can and is going about getting ready to do it in a low-key and professional way."

Ryan's media hasn't been damaged by the absence of attention. He has never pursued the spot-

light nor the benefits that go with it. He is a truck and station wagon man who negotiates his own contract. "I know my value more than an agent would," and is not disturbed that he hasn't had extensive contact with Madison Avenue.

"I have never had a real drive to be better," said Ryan, whose primary investments are in unimproved Texas property and a cow-breeding operation ("a real loser in recent years") on several hundred acres he owns or leases near his Alvin, Texas, home.

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"The operation," he said, "didn't cost me my fastball, only wildness."

Ryan now has 2,085 strikeouts—still on the all-time list. He has averaged 351 a year as an Angel, disregarding 1975, when he was injured.

At that pace he could, within the span of his three-year contract, join Johnson and Gibson as the only pitchers to strike out 3,000.



